



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

France thus made the protection of her missionaries in that country an excuse for aggression and for territorial extension. This she had no right to do, even if we grant that she was exercising a legitimate right in suppressing persecution of her citizens who had voluntarily exposed themselves in a heathen country.

In 1873 a new conflict was brought on, partly by some restless French adventurers who wished to push through to China and partly by the misconduct of the missionaries in stirring up a revolt against the King of Anam. This conflict cost the French dearly, but Anam was finally conquered. A new treaty took the place of that of 1862. In this the protectorate of France was continued and her entire sovereignty over the conquered territory recognized. The fact that no extension of territory was secured in this treaty greatly displeased Mr. Dupuis under whom the aggressions had been made. He went home and so complained of his supposed wrongs that the French Government appointed a commission to enquire into the matter. This commission reported in Mr. Dupuis' favor, influenced doubtless by the desire to try to make up for the disasters of the Tonquin expedition.

In 1881, as the outcome of the report of this Commission, the ill-fated Henri Rivière expedition was sent out by the Government of Jules Ferry. The swift disaster which came to this raised the cry of revenge in France. Ten thousand men were sent to the East as reinforcements. The fleet bombarded Hué, the capital of Anam, King Tu-Duc died of a broken heart, or by an evil hand, and his son sued for peace. This peace was secured at the cost of a heavy indemnity and the occupation of the forts of Hué until it was paid. This latter gave great umbrage to China which thought that Anam could not pay the indemnity, and that hence France would secure the whole territory of Anam, over which it now had an absolute protectorate. Anam was a vassal of China, which from the first had protested against the French aggression.

From 1884 to 1886 France seemed likely to be involved in a general war with China, and possibly with England. After various military operations in which, after many reverses, France was finally victorious, the war threatened to assume gigantic proportions. English interests were threatened and through the intervention of Lord Granville an armistice was agreed to. France had to give up the war indemnity, but she had gained undisputed control over Tonquin and Anam. In order to suppress the "Black Flags," as the hordes of barbarians on the frontiers were called, General De Courcy was sent out in 1885 with complete military authority over Anam. His arrival and conduct caused an insurrection throughout the whole country. There arose also at this time a fierce persecution of the native Christians, for having adopted the French religion, and no less than twenty-four thousand perished. On account of his blunders which led to this

insurrection and persecution, General De Courcy was replaced in 1886 by Paul Bert, Minister of Education in the Government of De Freycinet. Mr. Bert went out determined to reverse the policy of his predecessors, and in his brief governorship he did much for Anam and Tonquin. After his death in November and during the following year insurrections on the frontiers were numerous.

Nearly six years have passed and we now have another one of this deplorable series of events,—in this case between France and Siam. The difficulty seems to have arisen over a question of boundary between Anam and Siam. The French have claimed that the territory of Anam ought to extend to the Mekong River on the west. They have been aggressive in this direction and have been trying to take possession of the Mekong River and establish forts along it. Their relations with Siam have been strained for a long time. Five months ago the King of Siam offered to submit the differences to arbitration. This seems to have been declined and French aggressiveness has gone on. In the endeavor to push the boundary westward a French officer was killed. For this an indemnity of 3,000,000 francs was demanded. The French gunboats appear at the mouth of the Menam River. Some of these boats without orders or in violation of orders pass up the river, in violation of the treaty of 1856. They are fired on by the forts and a conflict ensues. In consequence an ultimatum is sent by the French to Siam demanding a large concession of territory and an indemnity of 2,000,000 francs. To this the King of Siam yields in great measure, in a reply which is both manly and pacific. But because it is not an unconditional yielding of all that is demanded by France, a blockade is to be commenced and hostilities opened. If the facts are as reported, the whole civilized world is right in crying shame on the wicked aggressiveness of France. She cannot excuse herself because England and other countries have been as wicked under like circumstances.

At the present writing there is great commotion in Europe, especially in England whose possessions join Siam on the west and north and much of whose commerce finds an outlet down the rivers of Siam. May the God of peace stay the selfish passions of men and prevent the outbreak of a great and cruel war.

PROGRAM OF THE CHICAGO PEACE CONGRESS.

The Peace Congress at Chicago will open on Monday, August 14th. The day will be spent in registration and other preliminaries. Delegates will receive membership cards and badges on arrival. The headquarters of the Congress will be in one of the small halls of the Memorial Art Palace on the lake front at the foot of Adams street. The meetings of the Congress will be for the most part in one of the large auditoriums of the Art

Palace. Cards of admission will be issued to all interested in peace who wish to attend.

Hon. Josiah Quincy, Assistant Secretary of State, has accepted the Presidency of the Congress and will deliver the opening address on Monday Evening. Responses will be made by delegates from different nations. The opening poem entitled "The White City by the Lake" will be read by Hezekiah Butterworth of the *Youth's Companion*.

The following are the honorary Vice-Presidents of the Congress: Sir Joseph W. Pease, M. P., London; Frederic Passy, member of the Institute, Paris; Fredrik Bajer, M. P., Copenhagen; Björnstjörne Björnson, Aulestad, Norway; the Baroness Von Suttner, Vienna; Dr. Franz Wirth, Frankfort; Louis Ruchonnet, Federal Counsellor, Berne; Auguste Couvreur, Brussels; E. T. Moneta, Milan; Hodgson Pratt, London; the Bishop of Durham, England; Hon. Robert Treat Paine, Boston; Alfred H. Love, Philadelphia; Hon. David Dudley Field; New York. Some of them will not be present.

The program for Tuesday, August 15th, includes a poem by Maria Louise Eve, Augusta, Ga.; "The Origin, Principles and Purposes of Peace Societies," by Dr. W. Evans Darby, London; "History and work of Peace Societies in Europe," by William C. Braithwaite, Counsellor at Law, London; "History and work of Peace Societies in America," by Benjamin F. Trueblood, LL. D., Boston; "History of Peace Congresses and Conferences," by Elie Ducommun, Secretary International Peace Bureau, Berne; "The Waste of War," by Hon. David Dudley Field, New York, and Hon. Angelo Mazzoleni, Milan; "Burdens inflicted by War on the People," by Dr. Adolf Richter, Pforzheim, Germany.

General discussion will follow the papers, so far as time will allow, in all the sessions of the Congress..

The program for Wednesday, August 16th, is as follows: Poem by Mrs. Martha D. Lincoln, Washington; "The Curse of War upon Woman," Rev. Amanda Deyo, Scranton, Pa.; "The Woman's Corps of the Bleeding Heart," by Mrs. Edward Roby, Chicago; "Woman's Power to uphold or to Suppress War," Mrs. L. Ormiston Chant, London; "Organizations of Women for the Promotion of Peace," by different speakers. In the afternoon of Wednesday there will be no general session of the Congress. A special meeting of the Ecclesiastical Conference for the Promotion of Arbitration (Rev. W. A. Campbell, D. D. Richmond, Va., Secretary) will be held, to consider the subject of a petition from the Christian bodies of the world to governments in behalf of Arbitration.

On Thursday, August 17th, the subjects of International Arbitration and International Law will be discussed, as follows: "A Military Man's View of Arbitration," Gen. Charles H. Howard, Chicago: "A Plan for a Permanent International Court of Arbitration," Hon.

William Allen Butler, Hon. Dorman B. Eaton, and Mr. Cephas Brainerd, all jurists of New York City; A paper on the same subject, with particular Reference to the Difficulty of Creating Tribunals for Special Cases, will be read, prepared by Sir Edmund Hornby, London; "The Reform of International Law," Fred J Tomkins, D. C. L., Denver, Colorado; "What the Pan-American Congress has accomplished," Hon. William E. Curtis, late chief of Bureau of American Republics; Addresses on the same Subject by Senor Bolet Peraza, of Venezuela, and Senor Manuel D. Peralta, of Costa Rica, both of whom were delegates to the Pan-American Congress.

Friday the subjects are, "International Animosities and how they may be removed," Hodgson Pratt, President International Arbitration and Peace Association, London; "The Proper Relation of Nationality to Internationalism." George Dana Boardman, D. D., LL. D. Philadelphia; a paper on the same general subject by Ex. Gov. John W. Hoyt, LL. D., Washington; a Report on the Subject of Nationalities by the International Peace Bureau, and a paper by E. T. Moneta, Milan, Italy.

Friday afternoon their will be no general session of the Congress, but a special meeting of the delegates of the Peace Societies to consider some subjects left over from last year, etc.: "The question of Propaganda in the schools etc.," "The Universal Peace Petition," "Representation of Peace Societies in the Peace Congresses," "Propositions with Reference to Disarmament etc.;" "Time and Place of holding the next Congress." If necessary, an evening session also will be held for the further consideration of these subjects.

On Saturday morning a paper will be read on "State Boards of Arbitration by Charles H. Walcott, President of the Massachusetts State Board of Arbitration, "Courts of Conciliation," by Wm. Watts Folwell, Professor of Political Science, University of Minnesota, and possibly one or two other papers on "Tribunals for the Settlement of Labor Difficulties" and "Commercial Arbitration by Boards of Trade." At this Session reports will be heard from such Committees as may have been appointed at the opening of the Congress.

The Closing Service will be held on Sabbath morning. Dr. George Dana Boardman of Philadelphia will preside. Dr. Philip S. Moxom of Boston will speak on the "Moral and Social Aspects of War," and the "Religious Principles of the Peace Movement" will also be presented.

Two or three other persons have consented to prepare papers, but have not sent the subject. These will be read at the proper time. A number of prominent men and women whose names are not given above will be present and speak. The papers to be read are for the most part limited to twenty minutes.

When the House of Commons fights, what is to be expected of the people?